NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

For the comfort of "Young America"-of which, however, we speak without any wish to see America growing younger instead of older-we give the following European view of the relation which men of letters now bear there generally to the political ill terms there with royalty as here with its opposite. It is a somewhat hard case; but poor Literature seems out of suits as much with Princes there as with "Progress" here: it knows too much for the despotism either of Monarchs or of Mobs there, it makes Republicans; here, it makes Whigs. Talking of the late royal visit to German lands, an English paper speaks as follows of the little attention to any objects or persons or monuments of literary renown shown by Queen Victoria and her party, or their entertainers, in her late trip. It is evident that "Young Germany" loves learning and colleges as much as "Young America" hates them. How come Monarchy and "the Progressive Demoeracy" to be so much of the same mind?

"Living men of letters are much in disgrace at presen even in Germany, where they are dreaded as uncourtly politicians, hazardous philosophers, and poets of dangerous wit But, passing over the living who are of that doubtful eminence which courts may with impunity proscribe, there were the mighty dead. The hills and forests of ducal Saxony, to which her Majesty was brought, form, with their village capitals, the classic ground of German literature. Within a walk of Gotha stands Weimar, the abode of Schiller, of Goethe, of Herder, and of Wieland. Coburg itself, and Baircuth and Fichtel berg, are hallowed, at least to German eyes, by the residence of Jean Paul; yet we hear of no visit to any of his shrines, no respect to his manes. A better handbook to that region than the 'Life of Jean Paul Richter,' lately published, could not have been put into princely hands, although certainly no-thing could less resemble German princely life of this century than German princely life of the last. There is not a prince or princess of that time whose name and amiability will not be found embalmed in the gratitude and love of the great writers of their epoch. Indeed, many of the writers might not lived, or had leisure or spirit to write, were it not for their kindness. The Duchess Æmelia of Saxe Weimar, whose converse and friendship gave ideas as well as encouragement to the Schillers and Richters, the Duke Amel of Gotha, the Duke of Meiningen, the four daughters of the Duke of Meck-lenburg, to whom the 'Titan' was dedicated; in fact, the whole docal families and scions of this region are identified whole docal families and scions of this region are identified and immortalized with the great literary names whom they found in or attracted to this region. War, and the re-action against French revolutionary ideas which followed peace, have no doubt raised quite another school of German princes; and Weimar itself is to be visited more for the past than the pre-sent. But we did hope that the English court would not be allowed to pass through scenes classic and hallowed to every German breast, without paying some share of that homage to the dead which the princes of the last generation paid there so royally to the living.
"No one is more alive to these necessities, or could have

roved a better Mentor, than the King of Prussia. He has labored hard and humbled his pride to attach to his capital and person every man of eminence in science or letters. With the men of letters he has not succeeded; for Young Germany worships the star of freedom, for which the Prussian Government would moderate the rising devotion. The King, however, labors to attain the juste milieu in this as in other matters. ters. There can be no doubt that there is a great deal of efters. There can be no doubt that there is a great deal of effervescence in the public mind of Prussia, to repress which, without irritating or offending it, is his great object. Two Celebrated professors of the south of Germany, Welcker and Itzteff, lately visited Berlin. Although they were deputies of the Chamber of Baden, the Prussian Police Minister sent them out of the kingdom. It was a false step, and much con-

FREE-TRADE BY FORCE.—The English are now congratulating themselves, in the subjoined terms, on the wisdom which China has displayed in at last abandoning, before the argument which Satan so rejoices over in "Paradise Lost"—the argument which Satan having occupied himself with experiments of screwof cannon—her old policy of non-intercourse. That England should view as very beneficent to China the "free trade" forced upon her, is perhaps not very unnatural; but she forgets that commerce here of the 13th instant. Power of the 13th instant. its political as well as its pecuniary consequences; and that the old Chinese policy of the exclusion of European intercourse, except under the closest re-self to be anticipated in the use and improvement, strictions, was clearly the only safety of that ancient as in other instances of her discovering genius. empire from European invasion. Is trade with Britain-the supply of some cheaper fabrics-to compensate China for the certainty that European power and European commerce will make their way there together, and subvert their native Government even faster than their native arts and industry? A London paper says:

"Those who were connected with the China trade when 'the honorable Company" rejoiced in its sole possession, will remember the infinite amusement which used to be excited by repeating the numerous epithets of implied inferiority which that people employed in describing the Company's officers and the British nation in general, "Red-haired barbarians," bristled foreigners,' 'outside strangers,' were among the translations of the many curious appellations which the Chinese in those days employed to describe the English; who, on their part, heard and recounted these not very flattering distinction with the same sort of good-natured complacency which sober men show towards a tottering and staggering drunkard, who accuses all around him of inebriety, and who thinks no one sober but himself. The understood inferiority and ignorance of the Chinaman were a sufficient consolation to the man for the low estimation in which he was held. We were man for the low estimation in which he was held. We were reconciled to the exclusiveness of their treatment of us on the supposition of their entire ignorance of the benefits to be de-rived from commercial intercourse. It is, however, curious to observe the changed estimate of each other which has arisen from a better and more intimate acquaintance. We, by mean of our fleet, our war steamers, our gunnery, our marines, and our troops, forced upon the Chinese a conviction of superiori-ty, which made them willing to treat us at least as equals. They, though vanquished suitors for peace, at the last acted so wisely in that position that they gained more credit by their wisdom in negotiation than they lost by their weakness in conflict. The sudden change produced in the policy of China by the events of the war, and the new estimate in which we were held, was as curious as it was unexpected. The people hitherto been the most exclu ve in their trac came at once the most liberal. They who had always before professed the greatest antipathy to foreign intercourse, and en-couraged the idea so far of 'perfect independence of foreigners' that they never ceased to remind the officers of ' the Con pany' and their own merchants that it was only by a most gracious act of condescension that tea was permitted to be sold out of the country, suddenly adopted the most perfect free-trade, not with us alone, but with all the world. If we taught the Chinese the necessity of better mounted batteries and bet-ter disciplined troops, they have taught us and the civilized world the value and the success of free intercourse. If war enriched us by a few millions of dollars, 'negotiation and peace

power. Singular to say, they appear to be on as haps fortunate, for an empty purse will prevent her from comdone with Texas; therefore they ask for nothing better than an excuse to go to war, for they know they must come back with two additional provinces instead of one. Mexico, there-fore, will be wise if she makes a virtue of necessity. This with two additional provinces instead of one. Mexico, therefore, will be wise if she makes a virtue of necessity. This
sacrifice, moreover, would not cost her too much. She has
mourned for the loss of Texas quite long enough, and she
would, no doubt, have done much better had she taken the
good advice given to her, and have earlier acknowledged the
independence of the new Republic, instead of waiting until it
could no longer be refused. The absorption of Texas in the
American Union is now an accomplished fact. Mexico,
which could not reduce its revolted province to subjection
when it stood alone can much less do so now that it is suswhich could not reduce its revolted province to subjection when it stood alone, can much less do so now that it is sustained by the phalanxes of the United States. Besides, has the Mexican Government any real wish to go to war? This is very doubtful. All her cries, all her protestations, all her appeals to arms, may be nothing more than electioneering manœuvres. The elections for the Presidency were to take lace at the beginning of August. Now, if the annexation f Texas was an excellent electoral watchword for Tyler and Polk, why should not the reconquest of Texas be an equally good one in Mexico for General Herrera or General Almonte This means of acting upon the people is equally used in both countries. Anarchy unbridled and democracy unbounded are both signalized by the same excesses. On both sides the courtiers of popular favor take the shortest road to the passions—one addresses itself without scruple to the ambition and spirit of aggrandizement in a young Republic, and the other to the puerile pride and vanity of an old race. We know not yet what have been the Mexican elections, nor whether any new internal revolution has ufforded any sion to the bellicose demonstration of the Government of th Republic; but, in any case, if Mexico really wishes to go to war, it is not necessary for her to make such violent and much less if she does not entertain this desire."

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, October 16, 1845. Autumnal weather, cool and bright, has prevailed or a week. Our soi-disant summer lent color to Dr. Fuster's very curious volume on the climate France, in which he seeks to prove that it has been in constant deterioration since the sixteenth century. The volume has a wholesome moral in the evidence he has collected of the influence of wars and bad human agency in the " worse and worse."

By the mail of this morning we get nothing to be termed news besides the series of newspaper paragraphs which I subjoin. The manifesto of the British and French Ministers, dated at Montevideo could be easily refuted by Rosas from public docu-ments and the debates of the French and British Legislatures. How can commercial nations submit tamely to blockades without declaration of war or any real provocation? Our Paris journals go back to 1839 to remind the world that the provinces of

long a time the army will be necessary to protect civil interests in that quarter."

very unnatural; but she forgets that commerce has of the 13th instant, Ponceler brought up an able report-historical, scientific, and technicalon the application of the screw to navigation. He claims it as a French invention, but "France allowed her-Ericsson's propeller and the employment of it in the United States have an adequate share of the

> ROCHET D'HERICOURT, who has just returned from his second scientific exploration of Abyssinia, has brought with him important products for natural history, and precious documents for science in general. He has begun the publication of his me moranda.

TALLEYRAND'S two testamentary letters to th Pope, professing Catholic faith and loyalty, cause the Catholic and Legitimist party to exult. The Archbishop of Paris proclaims them authentic. Talleyrand announces that he had long finished nemoirs of his life, but had, by his will, desired that they should not be published till thirty years after his death. The Ami de la Religion follows this publication with these reflections:

"Numerous witnesses, of incontestable veracity, can depo that the Prince was in full possession of his reason and firmness of mind when he signed his retractation and his letter to the Holy Father. Disease, which had undermined his body, had not shaken his understanding. He who was so soon about to render an account to God of a life so troubled and so fecund, was still all that he had hitherto been. It would be strange if, after having been so much praised for his finesse, his penetration and promptitude in worldly affairs, he should be defined all judgment in a question which predominates over the rest. Let it not be said that these acts were inspired by the suggestions or influence of others. All who approached the Prince know his inflexibility, and no one had sufficient ascendency over him to induce him to do any thing that was not in account to God of a life so troubled and so fecund, abd el-Kader disturbs France in the reduction of the Emir. In fact, Abd el-Kader disturbs France in her peaceable possessions of the Morocco of England of the peaceable possession of the Morocco market. England, from the proximity of Gibraltar, her depots at Cadiz, the extreme cheapness of her manufactures, by the long established connexion of her merchants, and her almost immemorial monopoly in supplying Morocco with the produce of Europe, has derived enormous profits. The Emir has brought this immense trade into jeopardy by assuming a sort of mastery in Morocco; by exciting rebellien in the country against the province of the Emperor is produced by the suggestions of the Morocco market. the Holy Father. Disease, which had undermined his body, over him to induce him to do any thing that was not in acordance with his own judgment and opinions."

sixteen thousand. You may be struck, like myself, with the following editorial sentence of the London Times of the day before yesterday: " The United States may boast of a series of statesmen, from the geria from the incursions of Abd-el-Kader.

abundant love for the poor? Poor ignorant Leorolp? Get a Sub-treasury at once, and pull down
your tarif?

ANOTHER FRENCH VIEW OF ANNEXATION.—There
is much sense in the following remarks of the Bébats on this subject:

"Notwithstanding all the noise made on the other side of
the Atlantic, the parties there have not yet come to blows.
Nations, as well as individuals, have the quart-theure de
Rabelais. The Mexican treasury is empty; and this is perhaps fortunate, for an empty purse will prevent her from committing follies. The disproportion between her force and that
of the American Union is too evident to leave the issue of a
contest between them in a moment's doubt. A war between the
two Powers under such circumstances can end only in a diswait only for an opportunity to annex California, as they have
wait only for an opportunity to annex California, as they have
have a complete the complete of the most valuele is and on the coast of the instead on the respective
wait only for an opportunity to annex California, as they have
complete the complete of the most valuele island on the coast of Chusas, at least till arrangements shall have
been entered into for facilitating our interconters whither southern capital. According to report, however, our exclamissing finding to report, however, our exclasubtrince and Marshal de
Richelieu. The article on the poet Gresset is a
perior of Saint Betwee's rapid and
delicate criticism. The one on Railroads and Canals is intended chiefly to show that canals are superior, or peculiarly useful, for the transportation of
saint lines prone to rebellion and anarchy. It
may safely, therefore, be taken for granted, that if a firm and
skillful diplomatiat conduct the negotiations, we shall obtain
are brought acquainted with the whole system and
personnel—how public functions are acquired—on
what principles bestowed—what the respective
classes, numbers, salaries, rights, and duties of the
functionaries. The author observes, incidentally;
"The Democracy of the United State crifices the small number of non-elective public ing to us advantages equivalent to such a sacrifice Religion, Justice, and Science—the Clergy, the Maristracy, the University. There are more than two hundred and fifty thousand functionaries altogether, embracing the three heads just mentioned, the litewell defined and allotted; subordination within, and grades, and independence of each other, are strictly regulated and observed; all depend more or less on the Government, whether in the departmental, municipal, or national service. Thus is rendered effective and universal that vast scheme of centralization which assures unity and order. The personnel of the bureaus is very numerous, and Naples that in Italy the mulberry and olive and in Italy the mu dered effective and universal that vast scheme of possesses considerable power; that of the Finances reckons not less than eighty thousand, and the Minister is a real potentate. The functionaries of the army and navy (officers and others) are, altogether, thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine: the Catholic religion has forty-one thousand six nine hundred and thirty-seven; the inferior or pri-mary Courts (tribunaux de premiere instance) letter from Oxford, of the 11th instant, says: comprise two thousand four hundred and ninetyeight titularies, and one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight substitutes. The justices of the peace are two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, each with a substitute. There are two hundred and twenty special commercial tribunals-no salary; the personnel is nearly seventeen hundred. The totality of French courts and tribunals is nearly

> onsuls, with sixty-two registers or clerks. The entire personnel of Public Instruction i bout forty thousand. In the Faculties there are three hundred and sixty Professors for the higher anches of knowledge; in the special scientific ments, are thirty-six thousand, with two hundred inspectors. In general, the sons of public funcionaries, when capable, are preferred as successors; estimonials of probity, morals, and patriotism are required; the laws exact special education and dimas in most instances. The training at the Normal School is of three years; the examinations of the three hundred pupils are severe and compre-

fifteen thousand. France has ten ambassadors

twenty-one ministers plenipotentiary, two charges

d'affaires, forty-eight secretaries of embassy and

legation, twenty-four consuls-general, eighty-six

issued this day, we have the continuation and con-clusion of the memoir on the Public Functionaries. I could wish to report to you at once the substance the Theatres and the Public Functionaries, to which

he can add the Chambers and Provincial Councils. The Political Chronicle of La Revue has autho-

the authority of the Emperor; by drawing the French to pur-sue him within the territories; and by bringing upon the peaceful inhabitants of the interior, who are the purchasers of wheat, clover, and flax. The annual value of the latter From Spain—arrests of officers, arbitrary suppression of journals, removal of judges in spite of the Constitution, garrison of Madrid increased to year, the English consul latored with so much ardor to obtain the conclusion of a peace, and it is for this again that, at the present hour, the British Cabinet has addressed to the Emperor of Morocco the most energetic representations to induce him make a final and grand effort to deliver both Morocco and Alcomb is not idle. The wheat grows tall, and has a delicent to the energy of the England and France; the cows are always attentions to induce him make a final and grand effort to deliver both Morocco and Alcomb is not idle. The wheat grows tall, and has a delicent to the energy of the energy of

functionaries to the exactions of majorities, forms | A total silence about O'CONNELL is maintained no example for France." His general heads are, by the French press. A late speech of the Libe-Religion, Justice, and Science—the Clergy, the Malife-endeavor to prevent a separation between Ireland and England: "One of the most powerful throes of his heart was for the connexion between rati and savans of the constituted bodies, engineers, both countries." Accordingly, within the year administrators, clerks, and agents of every description are the Irish people that all the British parties, the Ministry, the Parliament, the Protestants of every denomination, are bitterly and incurably hostile to

> It is lamentable, indeed, that the potato-disease has spread in Ireland.

hundred and nine priests, of whom nearly forty church, and a distinctive account given of the sub-

"Mr. Newman has been received into the Roman Cathe the point of withdrawing from the Established Church. The names of those who have already entered the Church of Rome will shortly transpire. Another Fellow of Oriel has resigned his fellowship. These announcements have caused a great sensation in Oxford. No one seems to know where and how

French advices concerning the new German Re-formation, styled in England the consummation of Luther's work, differ materially from the British They are in no degree encominatic or sanguine The London Morning Post of the 13th instant ha an editorial article on the subject, of a singular and impressive purport.

Your Southern inquirers do not, I trust, overloo the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter. and literary institutes, four hundred and ninety-five members. The township-teachers, for rudi-question. For example, the number of the 1st stant teems with matter to disabuse and awaken every real American. The leading article, of five road columns, is entitled, "Observations on the and answered with a most courteous assurance that "the paper should engage the attention of the members of the Government at large." The subject of the India culture, and its effect on the "execrable tyranny in America," are amply investigated.

SCENES IN BELGIUM

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnish the following description of scenes and incidents on the route between Ghent and Antwerp, in ure of Police, the province of Belgium, having been witnessed by him during a recent pedestrian excursion throug that region of country :

The Political Chronicle of La Revue has authority, from high political connexion. It tells us that the British Ministry have already instructed their agents in Morocco to induce the Emperor to accede to all the present French demands respecting the pursuit of Abd-el-Kader. One of those demands is, that the Imperial guard of blacks, upon whom Muley Abder. One of those demands is, that the Imperial guard of blacks, upon whom Muley Abder. One of the Emir into that part of the Morocco territory where he rests and gathers force. The Epoque (Ministerial) confirms the statement in these terms:

"The energetic resolution of the Government of France has found in the bosom of the British Cabinet only the most sim-affect, and, as we have every reason to believe, the most similar and employ every means in her possessions in Africa, and employ every means in her possessions in Africa, and employ every means in her possessions that the definition of the containing t this end. We have reason to believe that not only will no objection be made to the armament of France, but that the English Cabinet will address to the Emperor of Morocco the most earnest recommendations to make decided and vigorous efforts against Abd-el-Kader. Several of the old Opposition journals persist in assuming that England will prevent our reducing Abd-el-Kader. These journals are in the most profound darkness when they entertain an opinion so evidently contrary to truth. England, so to speak, is almost as much interested as France in the reduction of the Emir. In fact, Abd-el-Kader disturbs France in her peaceable possessions of Algeria, and he also equally deprives the commerce of Englies, their patron saints having prominent places in ever room, while they invariably suspended around their necks the

gold cross.
"The men were a stout churlish-looking set, who had ap The men were a stout churish-looking set, who had apparently copied exactly the costume and implements of their grandfathers: yet I could not but admire their industry and agricultural skill—for the country was a bare and open heath four hundred years ago, and now it rivals the fabled productiveness of the fields of Arcadia. The barren sandy soil, by constant tilling, irrigation, and enrichment, has been converted into a dark loam, covered with luxuriant and close crops of

white grain, which shows its southern origin, being renew States may boast of a series of statesmen, from the 'Declaration of Independence to a very recent period, who were eminently qualified to develop the natural resources and the political destiny of their country."

Marshal Buggaud sailed for Algiers in the evening of the 13th instant. Success of a striking nature is now indispensable for his political fortunes. The vituperation of the Republican paper, the National states and poorer classes—the small dealers of the intervention of the Government against "deceptive companies, without real capital or credit." The Prefect of Police has addressed a report to the Cabinet on the danger and the proportion of 6 lbs. to a gallon of water, the force of which is often augmented by the addition of a little common salt. There is also a large quantity of barley and poorer classes—the small dealers are 3.000 in Belgium—here being a prominent article of expenses of the incursions of Abd-el-Kader."

The Paris Savings Banks are still drained for the purpose of speculation in railroad stocks. Petitions flow in for the intervention of the Government against "deceptive companies, without real capital or credit." The Prefect of Police has addressed a report to the Cabinet on the danger and gallon of water, the force of which is often augmented by the addition of a little common salt. There is also a large quantity of barley and poorer classes—the small dealers are 3.000 in Belgium—here being a prominent article of expenses.

word the wide and the accrease of the internoons. If we can related at the secondary in position of the positi

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1845. No sooner is it decided that there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State than the political caldron is set to boiling, and the leaders of petty cliques organize for the establishment of new clubs. It is said, with how much truth I pretend not to judge, that the Locofoco party contemplate establishing what is termed Reform Clubs, so as to arrange a Constitution that shall need no alteration by the Convention when they meet—all things being "cut and dried." If this project be attempted, it is probable other parties will pursue the same course, and then comes a scrub-race for popularity.

The Abolition party will rally with their whole

force, and, by compromise or otherwise, endeavor to elect as many members of the Convention as possible, having for their object the abrogation of what is termed the property qualification, which requires more than one member of the Cabinet, which shall be be said as facts are developed. that a black man, to be entitled to a vote, shall be the said as facts are developed. In the mean time, the owner of a landed estate of the value of two the venerable Editor of the Union is moving on hundred and fifty dollars over and above all incum-brances on the same. There are many sound Whigs who believe, if the blacks be allowed to vote, that they will vote the Whig ticket, but I am not of the number. Nor would I consent, if I knew they were with us, to place them on the same platform with

Mr. Hovr, late Collector, is making an effort be fore the grand jury, now in session, to procure an

thousand are paid by the Treasury; the Protestant has six hundred and ninety pastors, also paid; the Hebrew, one hundred and eleven rabbis, or officiating ministers, also paid. The members of the Court of Cassation are fifty-six; of the Royal Courts, It is an every day's transaction, at the Broker's is the patriotism which produces an occasional highBoard, for men to buy and sell large amounts of stock when it is known to both parties that the seller has not at the time one dollar's worth of stock.

The South, although not so formidable, are still

under his control. These sales are made payable and deliverable in a given number of days. These are gambling and often ruinous contracts. Let me give you an example. It is a very common thing for brokers and others, having the command of a large capital, to purchase, while it is low, all the stock in market of some particular company Having done this, they contract, as above, for more than the capital of the company, and then run i up to any price they please, knowing the impossibility of the seller to deliver what he has contracted

to deliver. This is what is termed "cornering him," and the poor d—l "cornered" must pay the difference. Example: Norwich and Worcester Railroad has been selling all summer at about 65. Within a few weeks capitalists have "cornered" a number of the bears, and this day it sold at 871. No investments of importance are making at this time. More than nine-tenths of the purchases that

The state of the s	ALES THE THE REAL PROPERTY.
ublic moneys deposited in New Y	ork, October 27, 1845
Bank of the State	
Mechanics' Bank	
Bank of Commerce	658,861
Bank of America	600,553
American Exchange	372,924
Merchants' Bank	
North River Bank	636,162
四世紀日 海田村 海田村 東京 大田村 海中外地	Service Control of the Control of th
T	\$3,842,264
Transfers ordered	806,000

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10, 1845. In my letter of the 31st ultimo I refer to a ru or, then in circulation in this city, that a new proposition had been made by the British Government to arrange the difficulties in relation to Oregon My remarks were cautiously penned; but the met the facts in the case as I knew them to exist. I say : " I do not believe that any formal officia proposition has been made, by order or by authority of the British Government, to the Adminis-

tration at Washington. "I do believe that some unauthorized suggestion have been presented to some one or more of the members of the Cabinet, by a distinguished British subject or subjects, and that these suggestions

England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all, that lector of New York as follows;

gain time. And now we say, once for all, that 'we know of no evidence whatever that any such 'proposition has been, or will be, submitted by the 'British Government,"

Now, what I complain of is, that the Union, when it was denying, in such strong terms, "that any such proposition had been submitted by the British Government," did not state the facts as they really existed. It cannot be presumed that the organ was ignorant of them. Then why attempt to hoodwink his readers. When I expressed my belief that "some unauthorized suggestions had been presented," I did not do it on slight ground. I knew it to be true. I knew that a Canadian of distinction, who had long and reputably discharged the duties of an important station under the British Government, but who had resigned and retired to private life, felt a deep interest in the preservation that when such thoics and Protestant churches, and the sum of the subject should be clear and undisputed. If Congress so intended the law, it would have been so worded as to admit of no dispute. Under this construction, Catholic and Protestant churches, Government, but who had resigned and retired to private life, felt a deep interest in the preservation of peace between the United States and Great Britain. I knew that he had visited Washington, in the hope of contributing something towards promoting the cause of humanity, and preventing the effusion of blood. I knew that he had suggested to a member of the Cabinet that the injury company of Oregon should the cause of humanity, and preventing blood. I knew that he had suggested to a member of the Cabinet that the joint occupancy of Oregon should be continued for fifteen years, and that, at the expiration of the specified term, the people of the Territory should elect whether they would annex themselves to the United States, to Great Britain, or become an independent nation under a government of their own adoption. I take it for granted that the organ is well advised on this subject, and on all things that relate to the progress of the pending negotiation. If so, he can say whether another rubble that the local states of what is called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, which are issued by Collectors and their deputies according to their whims or called free permits, whic

believe it to be, it does honor to the wisdom and

on the 2d and 3d instant a terrific gale prevailed at Quebec and in its vicinity. From the accounts received it is apprehended that injury has been done. Flour remains firm and in demand at Saturday's

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1845. The great art of the Washington organ consists in the facility with which it changes its tunes and adapts the music to the ear of its auditors. The Union has now two important points to guard; the one requires immediate action; the other, caution, cunning, and intrigue. The first accomplished, as it probably will be, it may be made to aid the

First. The Union must be made printer to Congress. Secondly. Mr. Polk must be chosen a second time President of the United States. In regard to the election I have much to say that will ward with his part of the game, while Mr. Polk is not unmindful of the signs of the times.

"The whole of Oregon or none. This is the only alternative, as an issue of territorial right." Such is the language of the Union. What does this mean? Is it intended as a loop-hole to creep out, if the Administration should determine to negotiate and agree to accept the forty-ninth degree as a boundary? As matter of compromise, we may surrender a part of what we consider our right.

But what is the object of this apparently bold declaration? Why this throwing down of the gauntlet of defiance? Is it intended to influence the British Government or its Minister in this country? Certainly not. No such hope is entertained. It is intended to operate upon the West. It is a "sprat to catch a whale." It is well known that the Westthe bill will be defeated.

The Stock Market is in an agitated state. The solid and substantial stocks, however, from day to day, vary but little; but the fancies, as they are termed, are the sport of a gambling system, and often the ruin of an enterprising class of young men of sanguine temperament. In other countries their stocks indicate, in some measure, the condition and prospects of their public affairs: not so in the United States, but especially in the city of New York. It is an every day's transaction, at the Broker's Board, for men to buy and sell large amounts of stock when it is known to both parties that the

wanting. They are credulous, and none more so than their talented leader, Mr. Calhoun. They are honestly and boldly the champions of free-trade. They have persuaded themselves that the tariff of 1842 oppresses them. Some of them ap-pear to believe, and I have little doubt do believe,

pear to believe, and I have little doubt do believe, that they pay the whole revenue that is collected by any and every tariff for protection. The Union wants their vetes in Congress, and therefore cries aloud, "Down with the black Tariff!"

Without further details, I will only ask, what have we just witnessed, and are witnessing every day, in the tariff States of Pennsylvania and New York? A scene of double-dealing and duplicity almost without parallel. And all for what? To make Mr. Kitchie printer to Congress? No; not so fast. There remains something more to be done. so fast. There remains something more to be done. Let us draw the curtain aside, and take a peep

on Mr. Polk's coming into the Presidency it was announced with great formality that the Union was to be considered the organ of the Administration. The other journals in Washington, claiming tion. The other journals in Washington, claiming to be Democratic, were promptly given to understand that they must step aside, and not hope for Executive confidence. This immediately gave the Union importance in public estimation. To a limited extent the editor became one of the President's advisers, and has at all times access to his person. Being Mr. Polk's organ, he asks, in addition, to be made the organ of Congress, which request will probably be complied with. That accomplished, his nower to destroy the influence of leading men oy the influence of l in the different States will be greater than the President's; but, as this will become a family affair, I will not pursue it, and will only remark that Mr. RITCHIE can then repay the kindness of his patron by recommending him, at a suitable time, for a seby recommending him, at a suitable time, for a se-cond term as President. Nor will I do him so much injustice as to doubt the faithful performance of this delicate duty, in the most approved style.

New York, November 12, 1845. The Comptroller, under the authority of the Seretary of the Treasury, has issued a new circular dated the 7th instant. I say circular, because I presume it has been addressed to the Collectors in other ports, as well as to the Collector of this port. It is an assumption of legislative power that is not vested in the President himself.

'ish subject or subjects, and that these suggestions were courteously received."

The Wardens and Vestry of Grace Church, in New York, authorize a merchant to import for the use of their Church a quantity of carpeting. After marks on this subject, is the following: "We hold, with the Courrier, that such a proposition from England can be no more than proposition from the Courrier of the court of the course of their Church and the Treasury Department to admit it to entry free of duty. Whereupon the Comptroller issues an order to the Col-